Numismatical

Museum paper money

Mexico warrant 26-129 March 1913 [illegible] # [illegible] ✓

41-725 Dec 1928 Mexico Mo 1073 ✓

41 566 Dec 1931 Mexico Mo 1073 warrant redeemed ✓

Wisconsin

40-729 Dec 1917 ✓

41-27 Jan 1928 ✓

Scharff P 1205

6450 Cecil Avenue

In 1850 Partnership

- Calvin Case
- Erastus Wells
- Robert O'Blennus
- Lawrence Mathews

took over all omnibus lines of Case + Wells and there were 6 lines in 1851.

90 omnibuses
450 horses
four stables
100 employees

Case Wells began in 1845 with omnibus service.

First incorporated company was Missouri Railroad Co, with Erastus Wells president in 1853 Cars didnt run till 1859

St Louis City Directory 1838-39
lists value of foreign gold coin
Brazil England, France, Hannover
Holland Mexico Poland Portugal
Prussia, Rome Saxony Spain
& Venice. Showing that it circulated
here.

Directory 1857
adv. N/C Allcock & Webb 9 Chestnut
Note & Bill Brokers Republican Bldg

Subscription of State banks 1859 dir
Southern Bank of St Louis 1857 supp p 23
Pine betw Main & Second
Mechanics

Jefferson City Capitol
at Jeff City on 3rd [illegible]
[illegible] was completed at
cost of $2 million dollars

See:

Fred Brockenridge,
Missouri Historical
Review April 1921
"A hundred years of
Banking in Missouri"
p 345 to 372

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The St. Louis Directory and Register by John A Paxton
Pub in St. Louis 1821

In the advertisements it is stated
"Notes of the State Bank of Kentucky and its Branches, and the State Bank of Tennessee and Branches will be received at par in payment of bills."

Names of Coins	weight dwt	gr.	Currency of Va K$	£	s	d	Currency of Pa M$	£	s	d	Federal Value	E	D	d	c	m
English Guinea	5	6		1	8	0		1	15	0		0	4	6	6	7
French Guinea	5	6		1	7	6		1	14	6		0	4	6	0	0
Johannes	18	0		4	16	0		6	0	0		1	6	0	0	0
Half Johannes	9	0		2	8	0		3	0	0		0	8	0	0	0
Moidore	6	18		1	16	0		2	5	0		0	6	0	0	0
Doubloon	16	21		4	8	0		5	12	6		1	4	9	3	3
Spanish Pistole	4	6		1	2	0		1	8	0		0	3	7	7	3
French Pistole	4	4		1	2	0		1	7	6		0	3	6	6	7
French Crown	19	0		0	6	8		0	8	3		0	1	1	1	0
Spanish Dollar	17	6		0	6	0		0	7	6		0	1	0	0	0
English Shilling	3	18		0	1	4		0	1	8		0	0	2	2	2
Pistareen	3	11		0	1	2		0	1	6		0	0	2	0	0

Federal Value is represented by

E Eagles
D dollars
d dimes
c cents
m mills

FROM JANUARY 20, 1951 NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK

HISTORY AND CHECK-LIST OF WOODEN MONEY
BY EMIL DI BELLA

BOONVILLE		
1939	5¢	red
1939	5¢	black
1939	10¢	black
1939	25¢	black
1940	5¢	black (2" round)
CHILLICOTHE		
1937	5¢	black
1937	10¢	green
1937	25¢	red
HANNIBAL		
1935	5¢	black
1935	10¢	green
1935	25¢	red
KIRKWOOD		
1940	5¢	black
LEBANON		
1949	5¢	blue
1949	10¢	blue
1949	25¢	blue
MARSHALL		
1939	5¢	blue
1939	5¢	brown
1939	5¢	orange
1939	10¢	green
1939	25¢	red
MT. VERNON		
1947	5¢	black
1947	10¢	black
1947	25¢	black
PERRYVILLE		
1937	5¢	blue
1937	10¢	black
1937	25¢	red brown
ROLLA		
1937	5¢	red
1937	10¢	blue
1937	25¢	orange
TARKIO		
1941	5¢	brown (cardboard)

Stk Pub Lib.

History of Money in America (1899)
Alexander Del Mar

Chap X Colonial Moneys of Louisiana

The money used in the French ports & settlements was not money used among themselves but represented values in trade between them and France.

By 1720 the British colonies with over a million inhabitants had extensive trade with West Indies and Atlantic seaboard.

First permanent settlement in Louisiana is 1699
Population in 1721 is 5420, in 1731 is 7540

Media of exchange — before 1712 — maize, tobacco rice with few coins

From 1717, when the Mississippi Company assumed the government of the colony until 1731 the money of the colony consisted mainly of Bills of Credit issued by the Company printed in France and countersigned in Louisiana
In 1722 the Mississippi Company failed in France and paper money depreciated until it was unacceptable.

Issue of local bills of credit on pasteboard in 1735 ~~redeemable~~ and not receivable for taxes. — limited circulation and lacked credit. These were made in France without consent of colonial government.

In 1747 another issue was put out under authority of colonial govt and without authority of the Crown. It was counterfeited in 1750 and lost credit

Histoire Monétaire des Colonies Françaises

by E. Zay Paris, 1892.

p. 5 — In Canada beaver skins served as money in early days and in 1669 the Conseil made wheat legal tender at 4 livres for one minot (3 bushels)

In 1674 all creditors received an order to receive raw deer skins in payment at market prices.

In the Antilles sugar and tobacco replaced silver.

The Royal Ordinance of Mar 4 1679 forbid the export to the colonies of all gold or silver money. There was the livre Tournois of 20 sols in France and a "livre coloniale" of a nominal higher value subject to adjustment by decree. It was not until Aug 30, 1826 that Charles X ~~—~~ signed a royal ordinance eliminating ~~making~~ the Colonial livre ~~the same value as at home~~ and making all money in francs!

French colonies were to use the specie of Spain + France in the new world but the colonies accumulated foreign specie and some French money which the government got back in 1712 by raising the value of the Colonial livre (Ordinance of Feb 15, 1712 and May 20, 1712)

In 1680 Louis XIV sent LaSalle to explore the river valleys in America and named it "Louisiana"

~~—~~ ~~In 1709 a 6 deniers and 12 deniers copper coins was authorized & the amount of 2,000,000 marcs (244 gr. per marc)~~

Dec 1716 Louis XV orders making of 2,000,000 marcs (244 gr per marc) of 6 deniers & 12 deniers coppers for the colonies (including Louisiana) & by edict 3/9/1717 he ordered them to be current by separate ~~edict~~ letter patent to each colony. Very few (if any) were struck. because the quality of copper obtainable was too poor.

p 52. Edit du Roy, Paris, June 1721

150,000 marcs of copper for America colonies to be struck

Mints at Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Nantes, Rouen were to coin

30,000 marcs 50,000 40000 30,000

Only La Rochelle (Mint mark H) ~~and Rouen~~ in 1721 + 1722 struck and Rouen (Mint Mark B) struck in 1721.

(over)

they were also struck in three sizes so 40 + 80 to the mark but only the 40 to the mark was struck. It was declared to be 9 deniers. The Rouen piece has a different reverse with a hunting horn + a lance with 1721 and mm B

There were
240 deniers to the livre
12 deniers to the sol or sou

many of these went to Canada through the India Company.

On May 2, 1724 the nominal value of the 1721 issue was reduced from 9 denier to 6 deniers in Louisiana to make them circulate since the king was informed by the Commandant of Louisiana that they were not acceptable for 9 deniers but only for their copper wt of 6 deniers

Oct 1766 Edict at Versailles by Louis XV
One sou pieces
600,000 pieces at 20 to the mark
to be minted at Paris for the American colonies
There were 1,600,000 struck

RF countermark done in Guadaloupe
Louisiana was no longer a French colony so these couldn't have been sent here.

See next page

Law cont

p.181) Versailles Sept 14, 1735 Louis XV

200,000 livres of "monnoye de carte" for Louisiana

denominations 20, 15, 10, 5 livres, 2 livre 10 sols, ~~5~~ 1 livre 5 sols, 12 sols 6 deniers, 6 sol 3 deniers.

Paper money of type used in Canada because of same existing conditions was authorized for Louisiana to be use for purchase of powder & merchandise from govt store

design had Coat of Arms of the King and signed by "Controleur de la Marine a la Nouvelle Orleans".

The denomination down to 2 livre 10 sol were also to be signed by the governor of Louisiana and by the "Commisaire ordonnateur"

those of 1 livre 5 sols & less will be signed only by Commisaire ordonateur

For issuing more than 200,000 livre or counterfeiting punishment will be the same as counterfeiting in France

~~Non~~ The ~~monnay~~ money de carte shall ~~ta~~ pass current at face value and be received by the storehouse of the govt for powder munitions & merchandise and also at the Treasury and for bill of exchange drawn on the general treasurer of overseas colonies also to be accepted for all payments in the colonies (Legal Tender)

Order sent to de Bienville and Salmon who were respectively governor & comordonnateur

Declaration du Roy

April 27, 1744 Versailles Louis XV

Because of increased colonial expenses in Louisiana in defending against savage tribes, they issued "billets de ces commis which were circulated. The billets were received as were the cartes without differentiation and for use in the Stores & for bills of exchange etc & fell in value to 50% ~~per cent~~ in relation to silver & gold and were causing stoppage of economic life.

~~As per letter~~ By November of 1743 a letter said 100 livres of paper were worth 100 livres specie.

They were ordered redeemed a 150 livres for 100 livres. Both billets & cartes for bills of exchange on the Marine Treasurer General.

not less than 100 livres bills of exch to be issued All to be burned in presence of governor. Those not turned in in two months repudiated.

No repetition of this type of issue allowed.

HA HA TONKA CASTLE
Snyder Estate
Mrs. Josephine Ellis, Mgr.
PHONE 6211 CAMDENTON, MO.

Don Quixote de la Mancha Chap II

"Don Quixote says" for him the same to me whether I receive eight single reals or one piece of eight"

↑

pp 29

The next moment he went to unsaddle Rosinante, whose bones stuck out like the corners of a Spanish real — — —

Tour into the Interior of Missouri in the years 1818 and 1819

Henry R. Schoolcraft-

p 3 "xx the trade in Potosi is chiefly in lead which is in a great degree, the medium of exchange as furs and peltries formerly were in certain parts of the Atlantic states."

p 4 From 1798 to 1816 an aggregate of 7,560,000 pounds of lead was smelted at Potosi There are 40 mines.

Price $4.00 per cwt in the pig
Galena was the chief ore and smelted to 60 to 65% lead.

p 17 "When the Edinburgh Reviewer estimated that Louisiana only cost three cents per acre, on the average of the whole number of square miles in the territory, he probably had no idea that there was any part of it which could be considered dear at that price."

Views of Louisiana (1811)
H M Bracken mfgr. 1814

The value of imports to Missouri in a year is about $200,000.

General Wilkinson [illegible] Army established a cantonment at Belle Fontaine on the Missouri bank on the south bank of the Missouri near the confluence with the Mississippi and "the troops at Belle Fontaine put sixty thousand dollars in circulation annually".

p 131 "On the top of each of these cliffs about forty houses have been established." Ste Genevieve contains 80 houses & 200 people. The hills are 600 feet high.

p 131 Lead and pelts were frequently used as the circulating medium.

1 pound lead = 1.5 to 2 English shillings.

H M Brackenridge "Views of Louisiana" 1817 Baltimore

Howard L Conrad Enclyopedia of the History
Article on Banking. Mercy 2002
See Bank of Niangua

Knox History of Banking in U.S. p 780 Use of deer skin receipts

Schoolcraft – A view of the Lead Mines of Missouri
(New York 1819)

"Tour into the Interior of Missouri in the years 1818 and 1819"
Henry R Schoolcraft

p 3 "In the trade of Potosi is chiefly in lead, which is, in a great degree, the medium of exchange & a fund on which purchases formerly were in certain parts of the Atlantic states

p 17 "When the Edinburgh Reviewers estimated that Louisiana only cost three cents per acre as the average of the whole number of square miles in the territory they probably had no idea that there was any part of it which could be considered dear at that price"

p 4 From 1798 to 1816 an aggregate of 9 360 000 # of lead were melted at Potosi

40 mines
price $4 per cwt in the pig
Galena – ore smelts 60% to 70%

Views of Louisiana [illegible] Journal of a voyage up the Mo River — 1811
H M Brackenridge 1814

(no quote) = the value of imports to St Louis in a year is about $2,500,000

General Wilkinson established army cantonment on [illegible] 15 miles N of Mo [illegible] right
" the Troops at Belle Fontaine put sixty thousand dollars in circulation annually "

Encumbrances p 131

" On the top of each of these cliffs [illegible] have been established which contains twenty houses and 200 inhabitants.
Bluffs are 200 feet high

p 137

Lead & pelts were frequently used as the currency medium

French foot = 1.0366 English foot

p 157 Earliest brick houses
~~Three brick houses~~

(2) Bartholomew Berthold
(1) William Smith Sr 7 No. Main
(4) Manuel Lisa
(3) Christian Wilt
(5) McKnight + Brady

Brick made by Samuel Bridge on Mill Creek
who in 1818 had brick for sale
$3.00 as they come
6.00 per M if picked

p 169

July 10, 1813 Missouri Gazette

"The public should be on their guard in taking Bank Notes of Kentucky, Tennessee ~~and~~ or Ohio, as we are informed that numerous counterfeits are in circulation. Yesterday morning a ten-dollar note of the Lexington Bank of Kentucky was passed off on a citizen of this place (M. L'Andreville). The note is shorter than the genuine notes and the names are badly executed, particularly John Instone and Robert Alexander. The design in the corner of the Plough, Buck and Copse of Woods is wretchedly executed. It is numbered 396 and dated May 20th 1808 The paper is white and coarser than the genuine. The rascal who passed this note is known and will be apprehended, if possible."

p 171 When final call for payment of stock was made by Bank of St Louis the directors required specie or approved paper of Banks of Cincinnati Vincennes, Richmond, ~~&~~ State Bank of Tenn, the Bank of Ky and such other paper as was acceptable for land + taxes by the U S govt.
When ~~payments~~ ~~subscriptions~~ were ~~not~~ made

p 159 Letter of Christian Wilt to ~~Joseph~~ Hertzog dated June 26, 1813 states "our sales now average $50 per day cash"
referring to his store at 85 N. Main St between Olive + Locust on east side of Main.

p 172 The Bank of St L opened in 816 using the rear of building that Thomas T. Biddick and M. Pilcher used as a store. In August 1817 they purchased the old stone house on the east side of Main street between Elm + Myrtle, tore down the stone front and put up a brick front. Payment was suspended in March 1818; reopened March 1819 and finally closed July 27, 1819

p 182 — Furs could not be easily warehoused as they were readily destroyed by worms

p 185 — Letter from Wilt to Thomas Hill Jan 7, 1815
"Gold and silver are not to be had here, bank paper would please me well enough if I could obtain it."

p 191. Spanish + French later U.S. armies at Belle Fontaine 14 miles north of St L. the Span + French brought specie

Catalogue of Sublette Papers at
Mo Historical shows application
to pay for Banknotes of Bank of the
State of Mo.

Catalogue date: Marietta Jennings

Report of the Celebration of the Anniversary
of the Founding of St. Louis.

Printed by Chambers & Knapp, St. Louis, 1847.

Page 30.

It must not be supposed that Banks of circulation were unknown to the ancient inhabitants. On the contrary, they even had existence. Besides the currency of furs and peltries which was of a character almost as cumbersome as the iron money of the Spartans, they had a real shinplaster circulation. Witness the following, which is a copy and translation of a genuine document in my possession:

"Bon pour six livre de
Barbue a St. Louis ce 25
7bre 1799 Antoine Roy."

Translation.

"Good for six pounds of Catfish, at St. Louis,
this 25th September, 1799. Antoine Roy."

Farmers Gazette

Gold 54½% prem.

Union Pacific Bonds buying

03	10
05	7
06	2

Mo Pacific
Farmers B&T Co
Illinois Central

Mrs. Charles F. Welek, Jr.
3869 Federer Place
St. Louis 16, Mo.

G88
P42

Travels through the Two Governments

M. Perrin du Lac
London 1807

In St Louis

p 19 "Squirrel-skins are used in place of money" ~~Illegible~~

Later there is a translation from M. Pauck at end of the chapter Chap IX It is in Ch XXII but is wrong translation. See typed extra after

French p 189 La peau d'écureuil est la monnaie de cet pays mais la plus est rare et [illegible] Upon this fact [illegible]

Letter from L. Elsie C Hardeman
to Lake County Index

[illegible] I [illegible] to Lake [illegible]
I [illegible] at Arrow Rock from a
[illegible] in the night [illegible]
[illegible] if that day was exclusively
[illegible] Spanish [illegible]

[illegible] at Arrow Rock cost him 12½
[illegible] cost 12½
or a bit for each.

Major Alphonso Richards Diary

Oct 11, 1831

Mo Hist Review 8, 183

"The circulating medium of Missouri more than a hundred years ago"

by Marian Galloway

Mo 1600 Mo Hist Rev 11: 306-7

Reference

Jefferson Inquirer

Dec 12, 1840

Dec 30, 1841

Feb 24, 1842

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ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

From Banking + Currency Conditions in Missouri prior to the State Banking Act of 1857
by Harry I Clarke
In banking file at Missouri Historical Society

During Spanish and French regime any notes were payable in peltry unless Spanish dollars were stipulated (Major Ames Stoddard "Sketches Historical + Descriptive of Louisiana" 1812 Phila) p 282

no of state banks
1800 — 26 1837 788
1811 — 88
1816 — 246
1830 — 329

~~Banks of Charter~~

First banking in Missouri was in 1808 when Wilkenson + Price drew bills of exchange on the government
Houck III p 191

Charter for a bank granted Aug 21, 1813
Bank of St. Louis opened September 3, 1816 due to combined efforts of all leaders in town
It competed with other banks in speculation and closed in ~~1820~~ September 1819. $450,000 capital

Bank of Missouri opened Feb 1, 1817 Capital 250,000
Failed August 1821 and left no bank in the state
Power to incorporate a bank tested in Riddick v Amelin 1809, Douglass v Bank 1810 24
Became depository for government funds for the land districts of Missouri which were being sold in 1820.

State Constitution of 1820 gave legislature power to incorporate one bank and no more at one time.

Loan office established by State in 1821 (50¢ to 10 dollar notes)
These were issued in the sum of $200 000 + became worth half value. See Sumner "Hist. of Banking in U.S." Craig v Mo 4 Pet 410

Debtors relief laws — staying execution of judgments, appraisal of exempt estate by neighbors, sheriffs land sale title not valid for 2½ years
Public Laws of Louisiana + Mo I ch. 325 p. 778.

Private banks with eastern credit without power to issue notes did banking business in St Louis from 1821 -

Branch Bank of Bank of U.S. established at St Louis in 182 was wound up by Jackson in 1833 with $125 loss. Parent chartered in PA and failed in 1840. John O'Fallon pres

Bank of Cincinnati Commercial Agency was available to St Louisians from 1834 until the panic of 1837.

Bank of the State of Missouri "Old State Bank" $8,000,000
April 15 1837. Policy conservative - paper excellent. Failed in 1873

Boatmen's Savings Institution 1847

During Nov 12 1839 when Bank of State of Mo ~~refused~~ only handled specie or specie bills - there was protest from merchants Insurance companies and the St Louis Gaslight Co became ~~depositors~~ private banks

Page and Bacon, private bankers, Jan 13, 1855 failed and there was a big run on St Louis banks of Lucas + Simonds, Louis & Benoist + Co & Boatmen Savings Inst in which $467,000 was removed in a day or about 750,000 out of all ~~banks~~ financial institutions

Another set of failures was commenced by the failure of the Ohio Life + Trust Co of Cincin Aug 24, 1857 and all the St Louis banks were run on Sept 28, 1857 and again in ~~1857~~
St Louis Banks were State Bank, Merchants, Southern, Mechanics, and St Louis Bank which in 1857 was not honored.
Southern Bank of St L or 3rd Nat 1857, 1,000,000
Exchange Bank 1856 - $500,000
Merchants Nat Bank 1857 - 700,000
Bank of Commerce 1857 - 500,000
Mechanics Bank of St L. 1857 - 600,000
Bank of St. Louis - St Louis Nat Bank 1857 - 500,000
Trust Nat 1857

SKETCHES HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE OF LOUISIANA
BY MAJOR AMOS STODDARD.
PHILADELPHIA, 1812.

Page 72. The treaty of November 3, 1762 transferring Louisiana from the French to the Spanish was never published and the news reached New Orleans October 1764. Don Ulloa arrived in 1766 to take charge but was forced back to Havana due to the resistance of the inhabitants to the transfer of Louisiana without their consent. On August 17, 1769 O'Reilly took charge of New Orleans for the Spanish. In 1770 the Spanish authorities were established in upper Louisiana.

Page 280. Execution on unpaid notes was obtainable in four days where the debtor had not reason to delay otherwise there was leniency in the collection of debts, because there was little money and the sacrifice of property was not advantageous. Legal fees in a suit on note were $4.00 maximum including judgment and execution. Summary proceedings made debts paid punctually as credit was very extensive and there was little specie and peltry was the medium of trade.

Page 282. Under the Spanish rule upper Louisiana was also destitute of the circulating medium. Remittances were made in peltry, lead and salt and since the exports did not exceed the imports little specie arrived. Exchanges were made up the Ohio for castings, whiskey, iron and steel. Unless it was stipulated that payments be made in Spanish milled dollars notes were payable in peltry; the ratio was one and one-fourth to one. Expense of Spanish government in Louisiana was $650,000 per annum; income from taxes was $120,000; remittances from Vera Cruz $400,000. The balance was made up by certificates which became current in the market and were at a discount of twenty-five to thirty per cent (it is not stated whether these circulated or not). Provision for the redemption of these certificates was made several years before the cession but no moneys were available (see the treaty in order to determine whether the United States assumed the debt as Stoddard states in 1812 $450,000 was still owing as a public debt of Louisiana).

Page 296. Furs and peltries mostly went to Canada.

Accounts of reliable merchants for the average annual quantity of furs exported from upper Louisiana for the fifteen years ending in 1804 show the amount and price of furs as follows:

Type	Pounds	Value	Average price per lb.
Castor	36,300	$66,820	$1.81
Otter	8,000	37,100	4.64
Bear Skin	5,100	14,200	2.78
Buffalo	850	4,750	5.57
Racoon, Wild Cat & fox	28,200	12,280	.43
Martin	1,300	3,900	3.00
Lynx	300	1,500	5.00
Deer Skin	158,000	63,200	.33
	238,650	$203,750	$23.56

The average of lead was $9.00 per hundred, falling to $6.00 at certain times and rising to $12.00 in war times. Lead was found profusely in the vicinity of St. Genevieve and in the northern part of upper Louisiana. Two lead mines yielded eighty-four to ninety-two pounds of pure lead to one hundred pounds of ore. Salt was available in upper Louisiana from salt springs, salt rocks and was generally very common.

ST. LOUIS ENQUIRER, Vol. 3, Whole No. 220, Oct. 14, 1820

"CUT MONEY AND PETTY SWINDLING. - The fact is pretty well ascertained, that there is a person in this place who is in the habit of cutting silver dollars into five pieces, and passing each piece for twenty-five cents; it is hoped if the law is not put in force in this case, that such person will cease to be countenanced by the better part of society.

The practice of cutting money is odious at best . . ."

says it is believed the practice originated in Kentucky

Mr. Newman

Thought you might be interested in this item

CAP

HR:P

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
JANUARY, 1859

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DRAW UP A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH MINT OR ASSAY OFFICE AT ST. LOUIS PRESENTED THE FOLLOWING:

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

GENTLEMEN: YOUR MEMORIALISTS, THE ST. LOUIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WOULD RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT, THAT IT IS OF VERY GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE STATES LYING WITHIN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD, WITH AS LITTLE DELAY AS POSSIBLE, ESTABLISH IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS A BRANCH MINT, OR, IN THE EVENT OF THAT REQUIRING TOO MUCH TIME TO BE GOT INTO WORKING OPERATION, AN ASSAY OFFICE. THE FACT THAT THE REGION OF COUNTRY ON THE HEAD WATERS OF THE PLATTE AND ARKANSAS RIVERS TO THE EXTENT OF THOSE HUNDRED MILES NORTH AND SOUTH. AND FORTY TO FIFTY MILES EAST AND WEST, IS RICHLY COVERED WITH GOLD DEPOSITS OF GREAT PURITY AND FINENESS, IS SO WELL ESTABLISHED THAT IT WILL NOT LONGER ADMIT OF A DOUBT. THE REPORTS THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THAT COUNTRY DURING THE PAST FOUR MONTHS COME FROM GENTLEMEN SO WELL KNOWN IN THE WEST FOR TRUTH AND VERACITY THAT TO DISBELIEVE THAT WOULD BE TO SET ASIDE ALL RULES OF EVIDENCE THAT ARE RECOGNIZED IN CIVILIZED COMMUNITIES.

AS EARLY AS 1835, MR. EUSTACE CARRIERE, A FRENCH TRAPPER, WAS LOST FROM HIS PARTY IN THAT REGION AND WANDERED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS THROUGH THE COUNTRY DURING WHICH TIME HE COLLECTED NUMEROUS SPECIMENS, WHICH HE CARRIED WITH HIM TO NEW MEXICO; AND ALTHOUGH HE WAS UNABLE TO FIND THE STREAMS WHERE HE COLLECTED THE SPECIMENS, WHEN HE SUBSEQUENTLY ATTEMPTED TO DO SO WITH A PARTY OF MEXICANS, AND WAS SEVERELY BEATEN BY HIS COMPANIONS, UNDER THE BELIEF THAT HE DID NOT WISH TO DISCLOSE THEIR LOCATION, THE MORE RECENT DISCOVERIES BY OTHER PARTIES PROVE THAT MR. CARRIERE WAS CORRECT.

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES HAVE FREQUENTLY FOUND SPECIMENS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE KANSAS INDIANS, AND OTHERS WHO ANNUALLY VISIT THE COUNTRY FOR HUNTING.

COL. WM. BENT, WHO HAS BEEN TRADING IN THAT COUNTRY FOR MANY YEARS, SAYS THAT THE EXISTENCE OF GOLD HAS BEEN KNOWN TO THE INDIANS EVER SINCE HIS RESIDENCE AMONG THEM. HE MADE MANY INQUIRIES AFTER THE DISCOVER OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA, AND HAS EVER SINCE BEEN SATISFIED OF ITS EXISTENCE, THE INDIANS, HOWEVER, HAVE ALWAYS REMONSTRATED AGAINST THE KNOWLEDGE BEING COMMUNICATED TO THE WHITES, FOR THE REASON THAT THE COUNTRY IS THEIR RICHEST HUNTING GROUNDS AND THEIR BEST WINTERING QUARTERS; AND AS ONE OLD CHIEF TOLD COL. BENT, IF THE WHITE MEN FOUND THE GOLD THEY WOULD TAKE FROM THEM THEIR "BEST AND LAST HOME" AND THEIR JEALOUSY HAS GUARDED THEIR SECRET UNTIL A VERY RECENT PERIOD.

IN 1851 A PARTY OF IMIGRANTS FROM MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, AND THE CHEROKEE NATIONS, ON THEIR WAY TO CALIFORNIA, FOUND GOLD WHILE PASSING THROUGH THE COUNTRY, AND A PROPOSAL WAS MADE AT THAT TIME TO STOP AND PROSPECT; BUT HAVING FAMILIES WITH THEM AND NO MEANS OF AFFORDING THEM SHELTER AND PROTECTION THEY FINALLY PROCEEDED TO CALIFORNIA, AND THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE GOLD DEPOSITS IN THAT STATE PREVENTED THEIR RETURN. NOTWITHSTANDING THE STIMULAS GIVEN TO PUBLIC FEELING AND CURIOSITY BY THEIR REPORTS, NOTHING WAS ATTEMPTED OR ACCOMPLISHED UNTIL LAST SEASON, WHEN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS LEFT MANY PERSONS IN THE COUNTRY WHO HAD BECOME HABITUATED TO EXCITEMENT AND ADVENTURE, AND WERE LOOKING OUT FOR SOME NEW FIELD ON WHICH TO EXCERCISE THEIR LATENT ENERGIES. REPORTS OF THE EXISTENCE OF GOLD DEPOSITS IN THE REGION OF PIKE'S PEAK AND CHERRY CREEK HAVING REACHED LAWRENCE, KAN., A PARTY FITTED OUT AT THAT PLACE, IN MAYLAST, AND STARTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLORING THE NEW MINES. ANOTHER PARTY FROM ARKANSAS AND THE CHEROKEE NATIONS, STIMULATED BY THE OLD REPORTS, STARTED FOR THE SAME DESTINATION; WHILE A THIRD PARTY

FROM CENTRAL MISSOURI UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA COMPANY OF 1851, TOOK UP THEIR LINE OF MARCH TO THE SAME AURIFEROUS REGION. THESE PARTIES HAVE BEEN PROSPECTING THE COUNTRY DURING THE SUMMER, AND THE REPORTS THAT THEY HAVE RETURNED TO THE STATES HAVE STIMULATED OTHERS TO MAKE PERSONAL EXAMINATION FOR THEMSELVES, AND THE LAST ADVICES WE HAVE FROM THERE REPRESENT THAT FROM ONE THOUSAND TO FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEN HAVE BEEN IN THE COUNTRY DURING THE SUMMER AND FALL; AND THE RESULTS OF THESE EXAMINATIONS HAVE BEEN COMING TO US DURING THE PAST FOUR MONTHS.

CAPT. A. G. SMITH, OF FLORENCE, WHO SPENT FOUR DAYS IN THE MINE, RETURNED WITH SIXTY DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD, THE RESULT OF HIS OWN DIGGING.

MR. GRAETER, OF OMAHA, RETURNED FROM THE MINES BRINGING THE MOST ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM THE MINERS.

MR. RITCHMAN, OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, SPENT SOME SIX DAYS AT THE MINES, THE LAST OF OCTOBER AND FIRST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, AND BROUGHT BACK TWENTY DOLLARS WORTH OF "DUST." HE SAYS THAT THE MINERS WHO HAVE BEEN THERE LONG ENOUGH TO GET PERMANENTLY LOCATED AND AT WORK ARE MAKING WITHOUT THE AID OF "LONG TOMS" OR "ROCKERS" FROM TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS TO TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY; WHILE HE WAS THERE HE SAW THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS WORTH OF GOLD WASHED OUT OF A SINGLE PANFUL OF DIRT.

MR. COURTRIGHT, OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, WRITES FROM THE MINES; "THE PROSPECTS ARE GOOD-THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN PROSPECTED FROM HERE TO ARKANSAS AND GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND EVERYWHERE. THE MINERS HAVE MADE FROM TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS TO TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY SINCE I ARRIVED HERE."

WM. R. REED, ESQ., OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, WHO ARRIVED AT THE MINES THE 30TH OF OCTOBER WRITES: " ABOUT TWO WEEKS BEFORE I GOT HERE THERE WERE SOME MEN GOING TO THE STATES, THEY SHOWED ME $100 WORTH OF THE STUFF. THE MAN WHO CARRIES THIS LETTER HAS $12½ OF THE GOLD. THERE CAN'T BE ANY MINING DONE THIS WINTER. I BELIEVE THAT THE GOLD IS HERE. THERE ARE SOME MEN AT WORK AND ARE MAKING FROM $1 TO $3 PER DAY, THAT IS ON THE PLATTE

MESSRS. M. A. FRENCH, WM. SMITH, T. D. MILLER, AND A VOORHIES OF THE LAWRENCE COMPANY, LEFT THE CHERRY CREEK DIGGINGS ABOUT THE FIRST OF OCTOBER. THEY ALL BROUGHT WITH THEM RICH SPECIMENS OF GOLD, AND FULLY CORROBORATE THE STATEMENTS OF MESSRS. PARSONS, SMITH, AND BRITTAIN, WHO ARRIVED ABOUT TEN DAYS BEFORE, WHEN THEY LEFT THEMINES, THE LAWRENCE COMPANY WERE STILL PROSPECTING, AND CONTINUED TO FIND GOLD IN QUANTITIES VARYING FROM TEN CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER PANFUL-THE LATTER AMOUNT WAS ONLY FOUND OCCASIONALLY. SOME OF THE COMPANY HAD GONE UP ON DRY CREEK , A STREAM EMPTYING INTO THE PLATTE TEN MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF CHERRY CREEK, AND MET WITH GOOD SUCCESS. THE AVERAGE YIELD PER PANFUL BEING 37½ CENTS. MR. BOOKER, WHO WAS MENTIONED IN MR. BRITTAIN'S STATEMENT AS WORKING WITH A RUDE ROCKER MADE OF A HOLLOW LOG SPLIT, WAS STILL TAKING OUT ABOUT FOUR DOLLARS PER DAY. HE IS QUITE AN OLD MAN AND SOMEWHAT FEEBLE AND WORKS SLOWLY. MR. WM. HARTLEY, OF WABASHA, TOOK TEN PANFULS OF DIRT OUT OF THE PLACE WHEN BOOKER IS DIGGING, AND WASHED FROM IT $4 75/100 BY WEIGHT. THE OLD MINERS THERE WHO HAVE BEEN IN CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA THINK THAT THE "SHOW" IS A GOOD ONE."

MESSRS. R. GAND, T. J. RUSSELL, AND V. W. YOUNG ARRIVED IN ST. LOUIS A FEW DAYS SINCE FROM PIKE'S PEAK. THEY BROUGHT WITH THEM SPECIMENS OF GOLD, FOUR OUNCES OF WHICH THEY SOLD TO MESSRS. CLARK BROTHERS CO., OF THIS CITY, WHO FORWARDED IT TO THE ASSAY OFFICE IN NEW YORK, AND HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE REPORT OF THE ASSAYER. THE QUALITY OF THE GOLD IS 968-1000 FINE, AND THE VALUE $19 21/100 PER OUNCE AS IT CAME FROM THE MINES, AND $20 02/100 AFTER CLEANING AND MELTING. THE MESSRS. RUSSELL LEFT THE GEORGIA MINES ON THE 5TH FEBRUARY LAST, WITH THE VIEW OF PROSPECTING IN THE REGION OF PIKE'S PEAK. THEY ARRIVED AT THEIR DESTINATION ON THE 23RD OF JUNE LAST, AND WERE THE FIRST TO PUT A SHOVEL IN THE SAND ON CHERRY CREEK, SINCE TIME THEY HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN MINING AND PROSPECTING WITH UNIFORM SUCCESS. THEY ARE OLD MINERS, HAVING WORKED FOR YEARS BOTH

IN CALIFORNIA AND GEORGIA, AND BEING THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH MINING, AND ITS OPERATIONS, THEIR OPINION IN REGARDS TO THE CHERRY CREEK DIGGINGS IS ENTITLED TO MUCH CONSIDERATION. THEY SAY WITH THE PRESENT RUDE IMPLEMENTS AT THE MINES, FROM THREE TO TEN DOLLARS CAN BE MADE EASILY, AND WHEN PROPER MACHINERY IS INTRODUCED THE AMOUNT CAN BE INCREASED FOUR-FOLD. THE GOLD IS OF A RICH QUALITY AND APPEARS TO BE OF INEXHAUSTIBLE QUANTITY. THE WOODS IN THE VICINITY OF THE MINES ABOUND IN ALL KIND OF GAME; THE SOIL IS HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE; COAL HAS BEEN FOUND AT THE BASE OF THE MOUNTAINS ON THE PLATTE, IN SEAMS OF FROM ONE TO TWELVE FEET THICK. THE STATEMENT OF THE MESSRS. RUSSELL RELATIVE TO THE ABUNDANCE OF GAME AND THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE SOIL IS CORROBORATED BY ALL THE STATEMENTS THAT HAVE COME UNDER OUR NOTICE. THE MESSRS. RUSSELL HAVE RETURNED TO GEORGIA WITH THE INTENTION OF FORMING A LARGE COMPANY TO TO TO THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGION IN THE SPRING. THE SPECIMENS OF GOLD THEY BROUGHT WITH THEM, ACCORDING TO THE ASSAY BY THE UNITED STATES ASSAYER IN NEW YORK, ALLUDED TO ABOVE, ARE VERY RICH. MESSRS. HARTLEY, BRANT, CHURCHILL, AND DICKSON WHO ARRIVED IN LAWRENCE ON THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER FROM THE CHERRY CREEKS MINES FULLY CORROBORATE THE STATEMENT OF MR. FRENCH AND OTHERS. MR. ROBINSON, WHO WENT OUT TO THE CHERRY CREEK DIGGINGS FROM POTTOWATOMIE COUNTY LAST SPRING, RETURNED ABOUT THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER BRINGING WITH HIM $6000 TO $17000 WORTH OF GOLD, THE RESULTS OF TWO MONTHS WORK OF HIMSELF AND TWO OTHER MEN. HE INTENDS TO RETURN TO THE MINES IN THE SPRING AND RECOMMENCE OPERATIONS THERE.

MR. A. T. DAVIS, WHO LEFT THE GOLD REGIONS ON CHERRY CREEK ON THE 15TH OF NOVEMBER, SAYS THAT MINERS WERE WASHING OUT WITH A PAN FROM FOUR TO FIVE DOLLARS A DAY, AND THAT HIS OWN EXPERIENCE IN PROSPECTING SATISFIED HIM THAT AT LEAST THAT AMOUNT COULD BE MADE WITH A PAN AND THAT FROM TEN TO TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY OR MORE COULD BE REALIZED WITH THE

AID OF "SLUICES" OR "LONG TOMS". HE SAYS THAT THE FINEST GOLD IS FOUND UPON THE BANKS OF THE PLATTE AS LOW DOWN AS ST. VRAINS' FORT, AND THE LANDS GROWN RICHER AS YOU APPROACCH THE MOUNTAINS.

MR. D. D. HOAGE, WHO SENT TO THE MINES FROM BELLEVUE SOME TIME IN OCTOBER, WRITES THAT FROM THE PLATTE RIVER ALL ALONG THE BASE OF THE MOUNTAINS, THREE HUNDRED MILES NORTH, IN THE BEDS AND ON THE BOTTOMLANDS OF THE STREAMS, WHICH MADE OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS RAVINES AND CANONS, GOLD IS FOUND IN LARGE QUANTITIES, AND IS BEING DUG WITH VERY RUDE IMPLEMENTS. EVEN IN THIS THE MOST UNFAVORABLE SEASON FOR MINING, IN ANY PLACE YOU PLEASE TO DIG YOU CAN FIND THE GOLD IN QUANTITIES NEVER LESS THAN TWO CENTS TO THE PANFUL OF DIRT.

MR. GEORGE S. SIMPSON, AN OLD MOUNTAINEER, WHO HAS LIVED UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS, WRITES THAT HE HAS KNOWN OF THE EXISTENCE OF GOLD IN THE MOUNTAINS ABOUT THE HEAD WATERS OF THE ARKANSAS PLATTE AND GREEN RIVERS FOR MORE THAN FIFTEEN YEARS. HE SAYS THAT SO FAR AS HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO LEAR, THE MINERS, THOUGH THEY ARE NOW QUITE SUCCESSFUL HAVE NOT BEEN PROSPECTING IN THE RIGHT QUARTER TO FIND LARGE DEPOSITS OF GOLD. HE IS OF THE OPINION THAT GOLD EXISTS MORE PLENTIFULLY IN THE MOUNTAINS STRETCHING SOUTHWARD FROM THE ARKANSAS THAN IN THE RANGE NORTH OF THAT STREAM.

MR. JOHN HARRISON, OF BELVIDERE, ILL., WENT TO THE MINES EARLY IN OCTOBER. HE SAYS HE SCRAPED UP SOME DIRT ON THE BANKS OF THE PLATTE AND WASHED FOR ABOUT TWO HOURS WITH A PAN AND TOOK OUT IN THAT TIME ABOUT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. HE THEN WENT TO CHERRY CREEK AND WASHED FROM EIGHT PANFULS OF DIRT ONE DOLLAR. HE THEN WENT WHERE OTHERS WERE PROSPECTING AND THEY ALL TOLD HIM THAT THEY COULD AVERAGE FROM TWO TO TEN DOLLARS PER DAY WITH PANS, AND IF THEY HAD THE PROPER IMPLEMENTS TO WORK WITH, THEY WERE OF THE OPINION THAT THEY COULD MAKE IT PAY WELL. HE SAYS HE WAS IN

CALIFORNIA IN 1858, AND FROM WHAT HE SAW IN THE NEW MINES, HE THINKS THERE IS A MUCH GOLD THERE AS IN CALIFORNIA, AND THAT IT IS SITUATION IN SUCH A WAY SO THAT IT CAN BE TAKEN OUT WITH MUCH LESS EXPENSE, THE GREAT ADVANTAGE BEING THE ABUNDANCE OF WATER.

MR. OSCAR B. TOTTEN, OF ST. LOUIS, WRITES FROM AURARIA, UNDER DATE OF NOVEMBER 6TH, "THE GOLD IS HERE AND MEN ARE NOW MAKING FROM EIGHT TO TWELVE DOLLARS PER DAY WITH PANS AND ROCKERS, BUT THE BEST PROSPECTS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE MOUNTAINS, AND CANNOT BE WORKED THIS WINTER ON ACCOUNT OF THE COLD WEATHER AND WANT OF WATER. THAT THIS WILL PROVE A SECOND CALIFORNIA I HAVE NO DOUBT, AND I THINK WE WILL HAVE A POPULATION OF SOME 50,000 PEOPLE BY NEXT FALL. ALL THAT ARE NOW HERE ARE SATISFIED WITH THE PROSPECTS AND THE COUNTRY."

MR. W. A. WIMER, SON OF THE HON. JOHN M. WIMER, LATE MAYOR OF ST. LOUIS, RETURNED FROM THE MINES A FEW DAYS AGO, AND SAYS THERE IS PLENTY OF GOLD THERE. HIS OPINION IS THAT THE LARGEST DEPOSITS WILL BE FOUND IN THE MOUNTAINS.

MR. JNO. G. W. COONCE, OF ST. LOUIS, WHO WAS AN OLD MINER IN CALIFORNIA, WRITES FROM FOUNTAINE CITY, NEAR PIKE'S PEAK, THAT THERE IS GOLD ALL ABOUT THAT TOWN, BUT NOT ENOUGH TO PAY TO WORK AT PRESENT, AS THE WEATHER IS TOO COLD. HE ADDS, I AM OF THE OPINION THAT THERE ARE JUST AS RICH DEPOSITS HERE IN THIS COUNTRY AS IN CALIFORNIA.

CAPT. WEST RETURNED FROM THE MINES ABOUT CHRISTMAS, AND REPORTS THAT HE PROSPECTED ALL THE CREEKS IN THE GOLD REGION AND FOUND GOLD TO EXIST IN EVERY ONE OF THEM. HE SAYS MINERS ARE AVERAGING TEN DOLLARS AND A HALF PER DAY, WITH VERY INDIFFERNT TOOLS TO WORK WITH.

MR. JOSIAH HINMAN, LATE OF BELOIT, WISC., WRITING FROM MONTANA (NEAR PIKE'S PEAK) UNDER DATE OF NOVEMBER 7TH SAYS, THERE IS GOLD HERE BUT OUR MEANS FOR GETTING IT ARE LIMITED. SOME OF OUR MEN, HOWEVER,

ARE MAKING TEN DOLLARS PER DAY, AND AS HIGH AS THIRTY TO FORTY DOLLARS PER DAY HAVE BEEN MADE.

MR. JOHN BUELL WRITING FROM THE MINES UNDER DATE OF 10TH OF NOVEMBER, SAYS, OPPOSITE MY CABIN, MINERS ARE MAKING FROM FIVE TO EIGHT DOLLARS PER DAY. THEY CARRY THE DIRT SOME TWENTY YARDS TO THE RIVER.

HAMPHEN L. BOON, ESQ. WRITING FROM SOUTH PLATTE, UNDER DATE OF 2ND OF NOVEMBER, SAYS, SO FAR AS GOLD IS CONCERNED, I WOULD REMARK, THAT THE FOUNTAINE QUI BOUILLI, ON CHERRY CREEK, AND ON THE PLATTE, THE QUESTION IS AT LENGTH SETTLED WITH US, IT IS A FIXED FACT THAT THERE IS GOLD HERE. I DO NOT SAY WE HAVE FOUND IT IN ABUNDANCE, NEITHER DO I BELIEVE THAT IT IS HERE IN VERY LARGE QUANTITIES, BUT YET SUFFICIENT TO PAY A LABORING MAN FROM FIVE TO TEN DOLLARS PER DAY, NOT MORE THAN FIFTEEN RODS FROM WHERE I NOW SIT, THE LAWRENCE COMPANY IS NOW TAKING OUT FROM FIVE TO NINE DOLLARS PER DAY.

MR. G. N. WOODWARD WRITES, UNDER SAME DATE AS ABOVE, I SAW WHAT GOLD WAS WASHED FROM SIX PANFULS OF EARTH. I SHOULD JUDGE IT TO BE WORTH TWO DOLLARS. THERE IS GOLD HERE, AND IN QUANTITIES TO PAY LARGELY.

IN ADDITION TO THE FOREGOING, WE HAVE THE TESTIMONY OF MAYOR VASQUET, MESSRS. P. R. CROSSWAIT, JOHN G. HARRIS, L. T. WINCHESTER, H. T. GRAHAM, S. BERNHISEL, L. E. CHAFFEE, WM. SMITH, WM. HAMBLIN, CHARLES NICHOLS, V. ASHBROOK, ALONZO GREENING, SAMUEL S. CURTIS, UNO. CANTRELL, AND MANY OTHERS ALL CORROBORATING THE STATEMENTS THAT GOLD IS FOUND IN ALL THE COUNTRY ON THE HEAD WATERS OF THE ARKANSAS AND PLATTE RIVERS, IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES TO PAY FROM TEN TO TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY TO THE MAN WHEN WORKED WITH PROPER MACHINERY.

THE FACT OF THE EXISTENCE OF GOLD, IN SUFFICIENTLY LARGE QUANTITIES TO REMUNERATE MEN FOR DIGGING IN THIS NEW REGION IS SO WELL ESTABLISHED IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WEST THAT FROM ALL QUARTERS WE HEAR THE NOTES OF PREPARATION OF THOSE INTENDING TO SEEK THEIR FORTUNES IN THIS NEW EL DORADO.

THE COMING SPRING WILL SEE AN IMMIGRATION INTO THIS NEW GOLD COUNTRY EQUALED ONLY BY THAT TO CALIFORNIA, AND FROM THIS POPULATION OF BUSY DIGGERS MUST FLOW BACK A STREAM OF GOLD TO FILL ALL THE CHANNELS IN THE WEST. IF THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT FURNISH PROPER FACILITIES FOR ASSAY AND COINAGE AT SOME CENTRAL POINT, PRIVATE ENTERPRISES, AS IT DID IN CALIFORNIA, WILL SUPPLY A SUBSTITUTE, AND THE PEOPLE WILL BE PUT TO ALL THE INCONVENIENCE AND LOSS INCIDENT TO AN ASSAY AND COINAGE THAT IS NOT UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE EVIL OF PRIVATE COINAGE GREW TO SUCH AN EXTENT IN CALIFORNIA PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO, IN 1850, THAT THERE HAD SPRUNG UP IN THAT STATE FOURTEEN PRIVATE MINTS, ISSUING FOR CIRCULATION TWENTY FIVE DIFFERENT COINS, VARYING IN NOMINAL VALUE FROM TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS TO TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS, AND IN REAL VALUE, SOME OF THEM BEING EIGHTEEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT SHORT, WHILE NONE OF THEM WERE WORTH WHAT THEY WERE STAMPED ON THEIR FACE; THUS OPENING THE DOOR FOR EXTENSIVE FRAUDS ON THE COMMUNITY. WITHOUT THE CONVENIENT LOCATION OF A GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE, SUCH A SYSTEM OF PRIVATE COINAGE MUST ENTAIL LOSS ON THE COMMUNITY FROM THE SIMPLE FACT OF INABILITY ON THE PART OF THE COINERS TO MAKE A COIN OF UNIFORM VALUE, ALTHOUGH THEY MAY HONESTLY INTEND TO DO SO, AT LEAST SUCH HAS BEEN THE EXPERIENCE OF PRIVATE COINAGE OF CALIFORNIA.

YOUR MEMORIALISTS BELIEVE THAT THEPUBLIC GOOD WOULD BE GREATLY PROMOTED, AND THE CONVENIENCE AND INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE MUCH BETTER SUBSERVED BY THE REMOVAL OF THE BRANCH MINT FROM CHARLOTTE OR DAHLONEGA TO ST. LOUIS. BOTH THESE BRANCHES, IN THEIR PRESENT LOCATIONS, ARE AN EXPENSE TO THE GOVERNMENT WITHOUT RETURNING AND BENEFIT TO THE COMMUNITY. THE COINAGE AT THESE BRANCHES HAS BEEN FALLING OFF FOR YEARS, AND THE COST INCREASING. IN 1855, THE TOTAL EXPENSE OF COINAGE AT THE CHARLOTTE BRANCH

WAS NINE PERCENT , AND AT DAHLONEGA, NINE AND NINETY-SEVEN-HUNDRETHS PER CENT ON THE AMOUNT COINED. THE GREAT STREAM OF GOLD WHICH MUST FLOW TO ST. LOUIS WITHER A BRIEF PERIOD, MUST RENDER IT A POINT SECOND ONLY TO THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA. AT ST. LOUIS ALL THE NECESSARY FACILITIES FOR ERECTING AND PUTTING IN OPERATION A MINT, OR ASSAY OFFICE, ARE OBTAINABLE AT AS LOW RATES AS ELSEWHERE, AND ALL THE PARTING ACIDS CAN BE SUPPLIED AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN AT PHILADELPHIA.

WITH THESE FACTS BEFORE YOU, YOUR MEMORIALISTS ARE CONVINCED THAT YOU MUST AT ONCE SEE THE IMPERATIVE NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING A BRANCH MINT, OR ASSAY OFFICE, AT ST. LOUIS, WITH AS LITTLE DELAY AS POSSIBLE, SO AS TO PREVENT THE EVILS OF PRIVATE COINAGE, AND SECURE TO THE MINERS THE FULL RESULTS OF THEIR LABORS, WITHOUT BEING COMPELLED TO PAY OUT A LARGE PORTION OF IT TO MIDDLEMEN, WHOSE ONLY CLAIM TO COMPENSATION IS THAT THEY HAVE THE FACILITIES AND KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY TO SECURE TO THE MINER, FOR A CONSIDERATION, AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, OR AT THE ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK, WHAT THE GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO SUPPLY HIM AT ST. LOUIS, WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THESE MIDDLEMEN.

YOUR MEMORIALISTS ARE ALSO CONVINCED THAT THE SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES, BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL AND COMMERCIAL, POSSESSED BY ST. LOUIS, AS THE LOCATION OFA BRANCH MINT, MUST AT ONCE FORCE THEMSELVES UPON THE MINDS OF ALL THOSE WHO WILL EXAMINE THE FACTS. FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT ST. LOUIS HAS BEEN THE CENTRE OF THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPE AND THE GREAT WEST. TO HER MARTS HAVE SUCCESSIVELY COME THE INDIAN, THE TRAPPER, THE TRADER, AND THE MERCHANT, TO DISPOSE OF THEIR COMMODITIES AND TO SUPPLY THEIR WANTS, AND NOW IS ADDED TO THE OTHER RICH STREAMS WHICH HAVE FLOWED INTO HER COFFERS TO INCREASE HER WEALTH, THAT OF THE GOLD-DIGGER, AND HERE HE DISPOSES OF THE FRUITS OF HIS TOILS, AND FROM HER CAPACIOUS STORES SUPPLIES HIS WANTS. THE ARTERIES THAT SUPPLY THE

LIFE BLOOD TO THE WEALTH AND COMMERCE OF ST. LOUIS ARE CONFINED TO NO LOCALITY, SHE JUSTLY CLAIMS TO BE THE EMPIRE CITY OF THE WEST. TO HER THE FAR-OFF NORTH, UPON THE BOSOM OF THE ST. PETER'S, ST. CROIX, WISCONSIN, IOWA, DES MOINES, AND MISSISSIPPI, AND ITS TRIBUTE OF LUMBER, LEAD, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS, THE WEST ADDS TO THESE, THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF THE YELLOWSTONE, THE PLATTE, AND THE MISSOURI, HER HEMP, TOBACCO, FURS, AND GOLD, TO BE EXCHANGED FOR THE SUGAR COFFEE, COTTON AND RICE OF THE SOUTH AND THE MANUFACTURES OF THE EAST. WITHIN HER MARTS ARE FOUND ALL THE COMMODITIES THAT ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER BY THE MAGIC POWER OF COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES BORNE TO HER ON THE BOSOM OF THE MAJESTIC RIVER THAT FLOWS BY HER WALLS AND GIVES HER ADVANTAGES OF POSITION AND NAVIGATION EXCELLED BY NO CITY IN THE WORLD. WITH SUCH A POSITION AND SUCH ADVANTAGES, THE NATURAL LAWS OF COMMERCE MUST BRING THE GOLD TO HER, AND WITH THE FACILITES OF ASSAY AND COINAGE WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO FURNISH ITS CITIZENS CHEAPLY AND AT THE MOST CENTRAL AND CONVENIENT POINTS, A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE EARNINGS OF THE MINERS WOULD BE SAVED TO THEM, THAT WILL OTHERWISE BE SPENT IN THE EXPENSES ATTENDING THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE GOLD TO THE PRESENT PLACES OF ASSAY AND COINAGE, AND RETURNING THE COIN AND BULLION TO THE WEST WHERE MOST OF IT WILL BELONG.

IN VIEW OF THE FOREGOING FACTS YOUR MEMORIALISTS ASK FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN ST. LOUIS, WITH AS LITTLE DELAY AS POSSIBLE OF A BRANCH OF UNITED STATES MINT, AND AS A TEMPORARY MEASURE, TO SERVE UNTIL THE BRANCH MINT CAN BE PUT IN OPERATION, THE OPENING OF AN ASSAY OFFICE, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND YOUR MEMORIALISTS WILL, AS IN DUTY BOUND, EVER PRAY S.B.

ON BEHALF OF THE ST. LOUIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

T. H. ALEXANDER
D. A. JANUARY
J. T. DOUGLASS
HENRY T. BLOW
T. W. LUKE .....COMMITTEE

Bolon

LADIES FRIDAY MUSICAL CLUB

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

P. 41 - Sale of slaves, land, ~~minerals~~ pigs of lead, horses & equipment by Daniel Blouin (a merchant of Kaskaskia) in behalf of Miss Lamothe (Lamothe?) to ~~Dec.~~ John Dalchurst - Dec. 17, 1766

"the whole for the sum forty nine thousand, six hundred livres (49,600) in genuine money, which I have received in Cash, for which I hold the said Dalchurst released."

P. 62 (an early agreement)

Alexander Langlais (Roudeau) hired by Madame Hubert & trade for peltries with Sauk Indians - & to be find as follows - aug. 14 1768

"this agreement is made for the sum of eight hundred livres in peltries, deerskins, or beaver, at the current price of the same at this ~~post~~ Post, (which

They will establish on the peltries of this Trade at his arrival at St. Louis."

p. 72

Feb. 7, 1770

Three year lease of billiard table from Jean Baptiste Vien to Louis Vigé

"this present bargain made for the sum of six hundred livres in peltries at current prices at this post of St. Louis."

1st billiard table - - 176, 1 P. ℔

†Traders (p. 75) include

François Lepage

=

P. 81-90

Two Down to date of Fr. Regime - Construction

1792 - Livre was a coin of the value

of 18¾ - Franc established by Napoleon

Every made it 1/10 of it

Dime (18 6/10 ¢)

Little known in the country at this time - Mostly for Home & small articles of expenses

of the months of May 1773."

LADIES FRIDAY MUSICAL CLUB
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

p. 134

Petition: Town merchants & traders should handle their claims granted by Congress.

p. 215

Chas. Gratiot when leaving in Catholia & Kaskaskia & operating the business of Gratiot & Chas & Co. of Catholia loaned money to Geo. Rodgers Clark and Illeo Campaign & the State of Virginia ~~to relieve one of the few effects of the~~ Depreciation of Colonial Currency on St. Louis 1780

p 216

St. Louis village laws require payment of fines in ladies.

p 221

Chas. Gratiot owned American Rev. money which he took from American officers in Illinois and made a journey to Richmond Va. & attempt to redeem his paper money Gratiot have been in currency and some Continental Currency. ~~He took a year to make the trip~~

(2) Copy of deed used in Delagrave documents
F 7".

J & C Lucas purchased his residence
from Francois Duchampsneuf Dec 4, 1803 for
$1,500 in gold.

Joe Jacques Lucas

"to all people greeting, Know that I
Pierre Olivier de la Conterie of the county
of [illegible] and State of Louisiana
[illegible] that I [illegible]
[illegible] the Confirmation."

p 110

Inventory of Jean Louis Lambert died at
Ste Genevieve Dec 26, 1771
contained
306½ dollars valued at 1532 livres 10 sous.
he was a merchant - inventory 7/29/1772.

p 114 Inventory of Jean Delage died 8/1/1772
7 carrots of tobacco - 10 lbs in weight
value at 10 livres

F 117- Sale of above estate conducted by Klos Pedro Fisher
Oct. 27, 1772 - "It was announced that the purchasers
would pay the prices of their purchases in Spanish
dollars, or silver dollars according to the
valuation of this day during the course

(plural of real)

7

(P. 268)

Nearly cost four or five reaux (REAUX) a gallon (bit of 12½ ¢

p289

Letter re behalf of King of Spain & Gov. of Louisiana regretting ~~[illegible]~~ from the inhabitants of gold & silver or purchase of a patriotic loan bonds offered for 10 yrs. after 2 yrs after the treaty of Peace. (1798) The loan bonds were in denominations of $250 ea.

303 Bill for court costs of the Moses Moodey ~~Bill~~ made out in reals, dollars, and Lucats (1 Lucats = 11 reals)

311 reference to Livies, Tacitus (means from Tacitus)

P. 41

Sale of slaves, land, pigs of lead, horses and equipment by Daniel Blouin's executor of Kaskaskia in business at Ste Genevieve to John Edgehurst - December 17, 1770.

"the whole for the sum forty five thousand, six hundred livres of this country money, which I have received in peltries, for which I hold the said Edgehurst released".

P. 69

(An Family Agreement)

Alexander Lacroix(Normand) hires by Antoine Aubert or Roche for peltries with the Osage Indians, and to be used as follows: -1788, Aug. 14

"This agreement is made for the sum of eight hundred livres in peltries, deerskins, or beaver, at the present price of the same at said poste, which they will establish on the peltries of this trade at his arrival at St. Louis."

P. 75

(Feb. 7, 1770)

Three year lease of billiard table from Jean Baptesian to Louis Vige

"This present lease is made for the sum of six hundred livres in peltries at current prices at this poste of St. Louis."

P. 75 - Traders include François Lepage

P. 82

Mention of first billiard table-1767.

PP 89-90

Down to the date of the French Republican Constitution of 1792, a livre was a coin of the value of 18 cents. When the franc was established by the Revolutionists, it was made one tenth of a cent heavier than the livre, i.e. 18 and six-tenths cents. Such little coin seen in the country at this time-mostly peltries etc. Livre used only in keeping accounts.

P. 90

J. B. C. Lucas purchased his residence from Pierre Duchonquette, December 14,1807,for $600 in peltries.
He urges money.As to paper money:

"As to paper money,none had ever been seen in the country at that early day, for even had there been any,but few could have made out the denomination."

P. 110

Inventory of Jean Louis Lambert,died at St. Genuvive,Dec.26,1771.
Contained: 3062½ dollars valued at 1632 livres,10sous.
He was a merchant. Inventory,7/29/1772.

P. 114

Inventory of Jean Lelonge,died 8/1/1772.
7reserts of tobacco 10 lb-. in weight,valued at 10 livres.

P. 117

Sale of above estate conducted by Jon Pedre Pierres,Oct.27,1772.

"It was announced that the purchasers would pay the price of their purchases in deerskins,beaver,or silver dollars according to the valuation of this day during the course of the month of May,1773."

P.134

Petition:how merchants and traders should handle their skins,, granted by Cruzat.

P. 215

Charles Gratiot,when living in Cahokia and Kaskaskia and operating the business of Davis McCrae & Co.of Cahokia, loaned money to George Rodgers Clark and others,Chargeable to the state of Virginia.

P.316

St. Louis village (1764) requires payment of fines in livres.

P. 321

Charles, captain named American- "revolution money which he took from American officers in Illinois. He made a journey to Richmond,Va. to attempt to recover this paper money(it must have been Va. currency and some Continental currency.

P. 326

Whisky cost four or five _reaux_ (plural of real) a gallon(bit of 12½ cents)

P.327

Letter or exhibit of the King of Spain to the Governor of Louisiana requesting gifts from the inhabitants--gifts of gold,silver,or the guarantee of a patriotic loan without interest for ten years after two years after the treaty of peace(1758).Per loan bonds were in denominations of 250 dollars up.

P.333

Bill for seven casks of new Mexico Money,made out in reals,dollars, and ducats(double-eagles).

P.341

Reference to livres,_tournois_ (from Tours)

SALESMAN

Co.

Sold to

Date 194

Customer's Order No.

Our Order No.

How Ship

Quantity	Style	Width	DESCRIPTION	Price	

PROCESS	SHIPMENT

Marblehead 94 Seaview Ave

9 room furnished brick house [redacted]
near Close to Preston Hotel and beach.
5 bedroom 3 baths Aug 4 to Sept 8

[redacted]

Tel. Marblehead 2594

Robert J Vermeath — Carter + Graham Wed
New York

Vermont Sept 1927

Texas Warrants Typeset

1 2½ 3 5 10 20 50 100

Sail for Vermont JERRY Love O today
this is Friday 30 11
N for many

Blowfly collect Vermont

Cardinal NJ

N-m Nuns Sac has Brace White Metal + Brass
with Nickel scratched away 102 : 98 = 177
177 is Nickel

Mt Sterling (NY) collect Half Cent Tokens
Zinc Colonial Groups ##T

NAME

ADDRESS

DATE OF SHIPMENT	HOW SENT			ORDER TAKEN BY	DATE OF ORDER
	C. O. D.	PAID	CHARGE		

Knorr

Bismarck Circular

Recommendations

	No	Circulation
1863	1	
1864	18	4,082,050
1873	37	6,131,050
1878	22	1,482,000
1883	24	2,118,000
1888	50	1,528,000
1892	78	2,064,000
1897	43	[illegible]

Early Banks

Date	~~Banks~~	Circulation
1839	3	691,950
1844	5	731,080
1849		2,879,853
	(error)	
1854		2,487,580
1859		6,107,120
1863		4,037,277
1874		4,258

Set 1 Fed Res

Fed Credit Card Notes

#1 Union National Bank 8/1/65

#2 Mid City State Bk 11/1/66

they have
1-2-5-10 $1 $0 Mo
Clearing House 1907
in duplicate

---

they do not have
#1 Bank of Mo
#20 Bank of State of Mo

City of St L Brown 203
City of St L 1861 203

Hodges has
picture

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Consolidation of the Missouri Historical Society and the
Louisiana Purchase Historical Association

A MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD AT THE

JEFFERSON MEMORIAL
WEST WING

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1948

EIGHT-FIFTEEN

MR. ERIC P. NEWMAN

WILL SPEAK ON

EARLY MONEY OF THE WEST

THE STORY OF THE AMBITIOUS HOPES AND ECONOMIC NEEDS WHICH GAVE RISE TO THE MANY CURIOUS COINS AND CURRENCIES WHICH WERE CIRCULATED IN MISSOURI AND THE WEST, WILL BE TOLD BY MR. NEWMAN. HE WILL ILLUSTRATE HIS TALK WITH KODACHROME SLIDES MADE FROM SPECIMENS IN HIS UNIQUE COLLECTION.

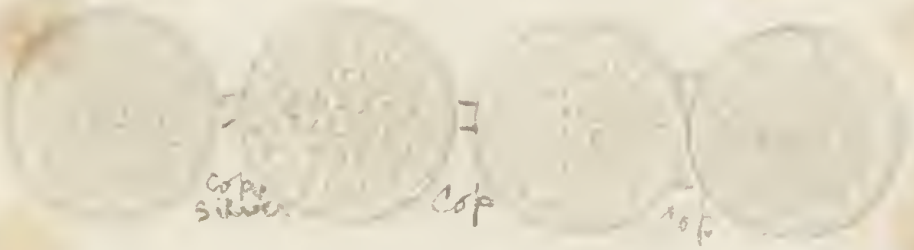
AN INFORMAL RECEPTION WILL FOLLOW. YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE INVITED.

Lovell & Van Tuyl
A. Veeck & Co Corp. Nickel Rev 1/20

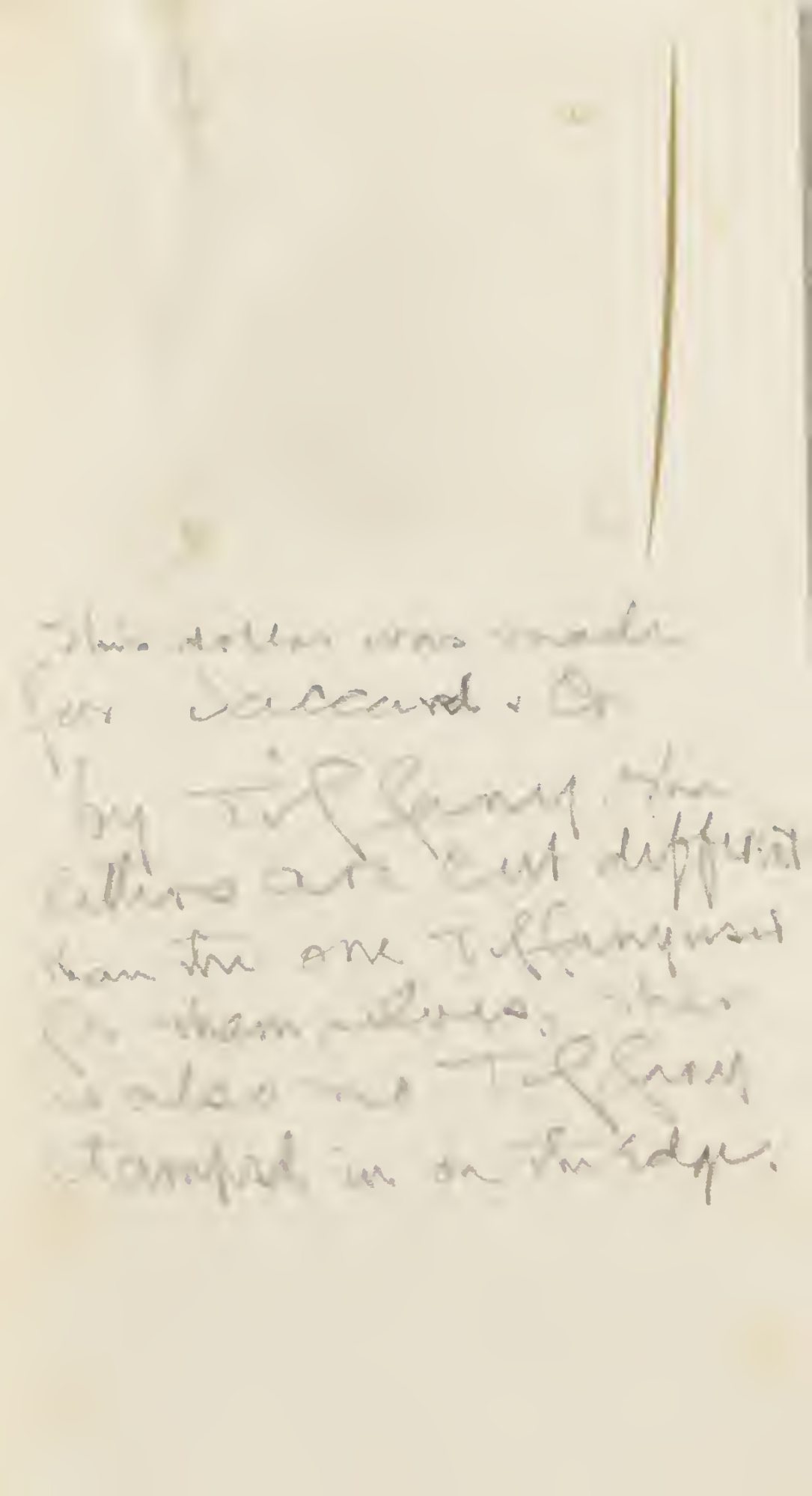
Or new name.
Probably a Civil
War Token.
John Kammuir
St Joseph Mo.
Brass

What Gutting calls Jenkins
is really JENKENS #4712

Our specimen of what Gu. calls 4714
Rev incuse w. lettering
the obv is from Medal quad
does have a reeded edge
Gutting gives Zanone under
Uncertain. It may not be
used in Civil War but is on
St Louis also Baltimore
Which Zanone worked with
Mitchell



We have a Hallenbeck Check in which
is also Cable Zinc pattern #776



2 Brass Check Cards
Ice Co in Missouri in the Numismatic Directory for 1894
give the following -
Buck + Wright St Louis. Ice & Coal Dealers
Charles Oak Stoves St Louis " "
Thos Connelly St Joseph " "
A Fleckle Dry Goods St Louis Mo 20 pick
Chas Hafkmeyer " " " "
D. A. Jackman Trunks " " " "
Wm Keller Clothing " " " Silver Dollar
Blaut + Rosenthal Dry Goods Kansas City 20 " Silver Dol.
Selby Dry Goods St Louis " "
Walters Simmons + Co St Louis " "
Similar with Counting glass on back

Ring Parrott St Louis
Charles Oak Stoves St Louis

Rubber Cards

JW Bailey Cash Grocer St Joseph
F M Colburn Ticket agent St Louis
Friedenwald + Co Clothiers " "
Brodyear Cotton Mfg Co " "
R H Long + Co " "
Houghton + Dudley Kansas City
St Louis
D L Jaccard + Co " "
Glatt + Thornburg " "
Emma Sanders + Co " "
Weisenfeld + Co " "

EDWARD T. NEWELL
PRESIDENT

SYDNEY P. NOE
SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS:
"NUMISMA" NEW YORK

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM
TREASURER

HOWLAND WOOD
CURATOR

TELEPHONE:
AUDUBON 3-4141

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
AND 156TH STREETS
NEW YORK

January 21, 1936

Mr. Phil E. Chapman
Chapman Coin Company
Shubert Arcade Bldg.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mr. Chapman:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 17th and I am sorry to say that we have only two Shell cards shown on cutting.

Very truly yours,

Howland Wood

HW:ls
Encl.

Late notes

$ 1 Black on blue paper (Bank of Louisiana) red ONE June 1 1862
# 2 Black on white paper GREEN TWO " "
3 " " Blue " Bank of New Orleans " THREE " "
5 " " Blue " { Mechanics & Traders Ins. Co. } in vignette oval " " "
5 " " White " { Steam ship — Vignette oval Electricity — Figure } " " "
5 " " Brown " Bank
10 " " White " Steamship
10 " " Blue "
20 " " Brown

3 Missouri Defence June 1 1863 Black on White Three Red
1 " " vignette " " ONE "
4 " " " " Four "
A 50 " " " A Steam ship in centre
A 50 " " " A½ in red
20 " " " Green back TWENTY red
50 " " " 50
100 " " " 100

Bank of Louisiana
Blue on White Bill Issue
50 cents St Joseph 20 March 1862
Right by Rawlins Clark Gibbs & Harpending
Print this in Louisiana

C S Penney, Gladstone Mo, 10 — Bank of St Louis
for record

J.S. Calfee - First National Bank St Louis
#1 1907 Cashiers check, Mechanic American Bk
1 Mechanics Bank (both red + green types)

Maurice H. Walker 4007 Shenandoah
5 Southern Bank of St Louis at St Charles

Sam Bushnell
X #10 Bank of St Louis (1857)
10 Merchants Bank of St L.
X 5 Southern Bank of St Louis at St Charles
X 20 Bank of the State of Mo. Palmyra (counterfeit)

Chase National Bank — see list.
Mo Historical Society — see notes.

X Mr Ziern — Clayton + Dallas. Still has counterfeit Southern 1 St L 5.00

John Rothacker - see correspondence
75¢ 1819 Scrip of private banker Pearson

Morton Lucas, St Louis
1 Lucas + Simonds

D.C Wismer
Mining Scrip — St L Omnibus Co.
Proof Notes
Other items -

Mr. Muller, St James Mo — Meramec Iron Works small denoms

(over)

Mrs H. W Neeves
728 Noyes St Evanston Ill

Wm James
scrip in sheets

Mrs
Shade + Ashe, St Charles 1819

works at Wenzlick R.E. Analyst
12½¢

Rolla Wells
signed St L Omnibus Co note.

Mr R.C. Davis
Lane Tech High School

St Louis + Illinois Ferry Co.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY
JEFFERSON MEMORIAL
SAINT LOUIS

Mechanics - American
National Banks

1907 Scrip 1, 5, 10

Mo Exch Banks

Blank
dollars

Post Note

Same 5.00

City of St Louis

$1.00 1862
note

At Boatmens

Iron Mountain, Mo.
1867

American Iron
Mountain Company

10 ¢ in Merchandise
at cash prices

village of St Anne, a mission attended by
Jesuit fathers from Fort Chartre in 1740
Coins found there include 1721 Cal Fr
1722 Cal Fr
George I Eng ½ P

Found at the fort

Found at St Anne

Mentioned in some old
sale catalogue

maybe this is $100 as
$1000 wasn't authorized

WM
42
Painter
Lepaire & Richard
WM
Perry
Br
Br

No. 1147.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY SOCIETY

of St. Louis.

This Certificate entitles the Bearer to Three months use of the Library, and is good for One Dollar in payment of Life Membership &c.

St. Louis March 21 1868. Jno. Jay Bailey

Librarian.

Ron Hanselman

Duplicate

American Numismatic Association

Chartered by Congress

1912

EDUCATIONAL AWARD

ERIC P. NEWMAN

has contributed to the advancement of Numismatics by sharing his knowledge of "MONEY ISSUED IN OUR MISSOURI, 1800-1934" in a presentation before the Missouri Numismatic Soc. of St. Louis on the 26th day of May 1969

David L. Cooper President

Club Officer and Title

Adna G. Wilde, Jr.

A.N.A. Executive Director

188[illegible] Series

Safe Deposit Department
The Boatmen's National Bank
OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Drago

OBVERSE AND REVERSE THE SAME

M A Graham Weston, Reeded, brass
M A Graham Independence, Reeded, Brass
S. Long Brass Reeded
S. Long White Metal, Plain edge
H. B. Clay Copper plain edge
H. T. Long, Brass, reeded
Taylor, Copper Plain
" W M plain
" Brass reeded
" Copper reeded (many others)
Van Deventer Brass reeded thin
" " Silver plated one brass reeded thick
E. Jaccard, W M plain
" " Copper plain
" " Brass plain
" " copper, thin, wt = 199 grains, except tag
J. B. Nelson Dime W M (operated 1853 on)
J. F. Wilson Half Dime W M (operated 1843 on)
Nicholson Half dime
Nicholson 20 good for one dollar
Scales on obv, 5 c + 9 stars on rev
U.S. Post office identification token, copper, Scott-House Co (1853-57) 3 have other
" " W M engraved by J. M. Kershaw Carroll Co. Ga. (1857-1865) 2 have smaller
H M Kendall, Bread, embossed, jewel, (began 1871)
Smith & Reizer Hatters S C
L. Freund, Bread, (1870)
Kallenmann, 5 ¢
Set of 5 Joel Swope W M tokens
Group of 5 St Louis rubber tanks
Anheuser Busch
Western Brewery, W J L (William J Lemp)

The M.A. Cohn token is not included because it is from Cincinnati but I have it.

EPN:LS April 7, 1936

Due to the panic commencing in 1819 and continuing through 1821 the Legislature of the State of Missouri passed an act approved June 27, 1821, for the establishment of loan offices in five districts of the State. Loans were to be made to individuals on adequate security at 6% interest for periods not longer than one year, and on personal security in amounts less than $200.00. The money loaned was to consist of loan office certificates in the total amount of $200.000.00, in denominations not exceeding $10.00 nor less than 50¢ and in the following form:

> "This certificate shall be receivable at the treasury of any of the loan offices of the State of Missouri, in the discharge of taxes or debts due to the State for the sum of _____Dollars, with interest for the same at the rate of 2% per annum from this date, the ____ day of _____."

The notes were payable in coin whenever the Treasurer of the State should deem it proper and the Governor was instructed to receive proposals for a loan of gold and silver equal to the amount of the certificates to be issued. By an amendment to the Act approved January 7, 1822, the Loan Office Certificates were to bear the date of October 1, 1821 and $12,000.00 in face value of the certificates were to be of denominations of not less than 12½¢ and not more than 50¢.

The operation of the plan began and in addition to the loans made by the Commissioners, the Legislature authorized, on December 29, 1821, a loan to Neziah Bliss for the purpose of aiding him in establishing an iron works. On January 11, 1822, George H. Kennerly, James Kennerly and Rurgles Whiting were granted a loan of $10,000.00 in Loan Office Certificates to enable them to erect and operate a steam grist mill. Due to the action of the Courts, the Legislature, on November 27, 1822, prohibited the issuance of any more Loan Office Certificates and by an act approved December 18, 1822, all of the Acts relating to the Loan Office Certificates were repealed, with the provision that the outstanding Loan Office Certificates be redeemed and cancelled by drawing black lines with pen and ink from corner to corner on the face of every certificate redeemed.

The litigation resulting from the issuance of the Loan Office Certificates resulted from the fact that it was obvious that the issuance of such notes violated Section 10 of Article I of the United States Constitution providing that "No state shall emit bills of credit". The State commenced suit on certain of the loans which were in default and the mortgagors raised the defense that the emission of the Loan Office Certificates was unconstitutional and that there was a lack of consideration for their personal notes given to secure the loan by the State Commissioners.

The present state of the country and inhabitants, European and Indians, of Louisiana on the North Continent of America.

By an officer at New Orleans to his friend in Paris. (Published by J. Millan, 1744, London, and probably written by Captain Alymer).

Page 9 - "Heretofore we traded with the Spaniards to whom we carried proper merchandises, for which they paid in good piastres * * * We trade at present with the Americans, to whom for their stuffs and rum we give piastres". The letter mentions "paper bills having no currency but in the colony" and states that the savages who come to New Orleans often took paper notes in payment for their skins and meat.

Page 26 - "Perhaps the reader will be glad to know what we do with our paper notes when they are much worn: We sew them up, or when they are too old we carry them back to the treasury and get new ones."

Referring to the pay received by the soldiers, the letter states "The money to be paid them after deducting off-reckonings come to 29 sols 6 deniers per month which the King directs to be paid them in French money, but instead of that they give them paper notes which amount only to 14 sols 9 deniers of France, the rest goes into the commissaries pockets".

"The children, even of the best sort, know how to fire a musket or shoot an arrow, catch fish, draw a bow, handle an oar, swim, run, dance, play at cards, and understand paper notes before they know their letters or their God".

L[illegible] UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY

Eric P. Newman

$5.00	MISSOURI NATIONAL BANK NOTE, [illegible] 1882
$5.00	MISSOURI NATIONAL BANK NOTE, [illegible] 1882-1908
$5.00	MISSOURI NATIONAL BANK NOTE, [illegible] 1902
$5.00	ST. LOUIS FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE, [illegible] 1914
$1.00	ST. LOUIS FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE, [illegible] 1918
1.00	KANSAS CITY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTE, [illegible] 1918
$.00	ST. LOUIS FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTE, [illegible], 1918
$5.00	ST. LOUIS FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTE, [illegible], 1918
$.00	LEGAL TENDER NOTE, First U. S. Greenback, 1862, Exchangeable obligation
$2.00	LEGAL TENDER NOTE, First U. S. Greenback, 1862, Legal Tender only.
$1.00	LEGAL TENDER NOTE, [illegible] 1873
$1.00	LEGAL TENDER NOTE, [illegible] 1880
$5.00	LEGAL TENDER NOTE, [illegible] 1907
$1.00	LEGAL TENDER NOTE, [illegible] 1917
$2.00	LEGAL TENDER NOTE, [illegible] 1917
$1.00	LEGAL TENDER NOTE, [illegible] 1923
$1.00	SILVER CERTIFICATE, [illegible] 1896
$1.00	SILVER CERTIFICATE, [illegible] 1899
$1.00	SILVER CERTIFICATE, [illegible] 1923

$50.00 Face Value

St. Louis December 7, 1817

~~H. Pearson & Co~~ # 75

The Bearer shall receive seventy five cents for this bill on demand at this Office

H. Pearson & Co

Before Civil War 1857

LIST OF MISSOURI TOKENS

from

U. S. STORE CARDS

by

EDGAR H. ADAMS
Bayville, N.Y.

Circle means omit

ST. LOUIS

1. ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASS'N, Reverse Eagle, 1880, copper.

Consolidate

2. BURROWS & JENNINGS, DEALERS IN GROCERIES ETC., 1836, Reverse, BOAT STORES and SHIP CHANDLERY, MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS, Brass, (Low No. 102) Extremely rare.

3. Same, White Metal, (Low 102) Extremely rare.

4. BOHANNAN, DR. MEDICAL OFFICE, 63 Pine St.

Reverse Inscription of 11 lines, white metal (One specimen known, Betts sale #179.)

5. COHN, M. A., 68 W. 6th St., Reverse Blank, Brass.

6. COX, M. E. & CO., 91 MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS, MO., Eagle in Field,

Reverse, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS CAPS ETC., copper

7. HUCKEL BURROWS & JENNINGS, Brass silvered. Otherwise same as #2.

(Low No. 177.) Extremely rare.

7a. Same in White Metal (Low No. 178.) Extremely rare.

8. E. JAUCARD & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Reverse, Shield, Brass.

9. Same in copper.

9a. Same in copper, thin planchet, Number stamped in shield.

10. Same in White Metal.

11. Same in Silver.

12. E. LONG, S. E. Corner 4th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Liberty head.

Reverse, E. Long's Daguerrian Gallery, eagle, Brass. Reeded Edge

12 Same White metal Plain Edge

13. Same Obverse; Reverse, a padlock of the same reverse as Foster & Parry, Grand Rapids, Copper.

14. Same in White Metal. Mule

15. Same in Brass, Plain Edge. Mule

16. Same in Brass, Reeded Edge. Mule

17. LONG, H. M., 3rd & Market St., Brass, Reeded Edge.

18. Same in Brass, Plain Edge, Thick Planchet.

19. Same in Brass, Plain Edge, Thin Planchet.

20. MANVILL'S 25 Cent Tokens, - - Lead.

21. OVER NICHOLSON'S GROCERY, STORE NO. 1, 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo. 1850, Reverse, Fitzgibbon Daguerreotype Gallery, Eagle, plain Edge, Copper.

22. Same in Brass, Reeded Edge.

22a. Same in White Metal.

23. NICHOLSON'S HALF DIME TOKEN, eagle, 15m.

24. GOOD AT NICHOLSON'S, Scales; Reverse, STATE OF MISSOURI, HALF DIME, white metal, 15m.

25. NICHOLSON'S HALF DIME, 20 GOOD FOR A DOLLAR, White Metal, 15m.

26. PRAY, J. S. & CO., St. Louis, Mo., Importers of Hardware & Cutlery; Reverse, Anvil, Arm with Sledge, card of L. C. Irving, New York, Brass, excessively rare, (Same as N. Y. 368.)

26a. Same in Copper, (Same as N. Y. 369).

27. PROUCHET, H. Incused on Reverse "148", Copper 31m, very rare.

28. SANDERS, C. G. DEALER IN WOOD, COAL & KINDLING, wagon drawn by four mules, White Metal, 25m.

29. ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE, Eagle on shield, Reverse (Edwill & Berry), White Metal, exceedingly rare, 25m.

30. ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE, Eagle; Reverse, STATE SAVINGS ASS. in engraved letters, Copper, 29m.

31. Same obv., Reverse, CLAFLIN ALLEN & CO., Copper.

32. Same obv., Reverse, LEFEBRE & RICHARD, engraved by J. M. Korshaw, White Metal, 24m.

33. Same obv., Reverse, HUME & CO., Copper, 28m. Engraved by Stubenrough & Weber.

34. Same obv., Reverse, SCOTT & BROS. Copper.

35. Same obv., Reverse, W. & H. V. Copper.

36. JOEL SNOW SHOES, Reverse, Continental Soldier. Brass.

37. VAN DEVENTER, J. & W. & CO., CLOTHING, Eagle, Silver, Thick Planch, Extremely Rare.

38. VANDEVENTER, J & W., & Co Eagle, Silver, Thin Planchet, Extremely Rare.

39. Same - Brass.

INDEPENDENCE

40. ABRAHAMS, M. A. CLOTHING STORE, Head of Washington, Brass.

WESTON

41. ABRAHAMS, M. A., Same as above. Brass

KANSAS CITY

42. SMITH & RINGER, HATTERS, 5 cents, Brass. Very Rare.

J Wilson Half Dime
J L Wilson Dime

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15. Same in Brass, Plain Edge.

16. Same in Brass, Reeded Edge.

17. LONG, H. E., 3rd & Market St., Brass, Reeded Edge.

18. Same in Brass, Plain Edge, Thick Planchet.

19. Same in Brass, Plain Edge, Thin Planchet.

20. S MANOVILL 1855 Gutfor 25C (25 Cent Token), - (Lead.) Ecr. St. Louis Harmonie Gesellschaft.

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36. JOEL SWOPE SHOES, Reverse, Continental Soldier. Brass.

37. VAN DEVENTER, J. & W. & CO., CLOTHING, Eagle, Silver, Thick Planchet, Extremely Rare.

38. ~~VAN DEVENTER, J. & W.,~~ VAN. VAN DEVENTER & CO. 16 MAIN ST ST. LOUIS Rev. Wholesale + Retail Clothing Emporium Eagle, Silver, Thin Planchet, Extremely Rare.

39. Same - Brass.

INDEPENDENCE

40. ABRAHAMS, M. A. CUTTING STORE, Head of Washington, ~~or~~ THE PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENCE MO. Brass.

WESTON

41. ABRAHAMS, M. A., Same as above. ~~Same~~ Brass

KANSAS CITY

42. SMITH & RIEGER, HATTERS, 5 cents, Brass. Very Rare.

Western Reserve

25¢ Ste. Genevieve Exchange Office
(Can't be repaired) Historic + poorly made?

Oregon County Mo 50¢
S Can't read issuers name

Bloomfield Mo $1.00 Vignette train
can't read sig

Ward + Porter $1.00
Independence or Lamar Mo

Hope + Griffith
Independence or Clinton Mo

Charles E. Canady Kidder Mo 5¢

Farmers Bank of Mo $10 Proof.

Western Bk of Mo $10 St Joseph — branch, can't be read

~~62½¢ Bank of St Louis~~

25¢ A H Gardner is 3/26/62
Pike Co. Miss

West Res Hist
#3

SO NO £ 50

One Dollar 3 mill Pay Fifty Cents To
bearer in Confederate Notes or Missouri Bonds
when Ten Dollars is presented
Burling & Wright

written → Quest
Printed → CRESENT Co, Mo

4 H Gardner
will pay Fifty Five Cents in Bearer
Clayton, March 26, 1862
when presented in sums of Twenty Dollars
A H Gardner

Twenty Five Cents

MISSOURI

No
Inquirer's Office
STE GENEVIEVE EXCHANGE OFFICE
I promise to Pay the bearer on Demand
TWENTY 25 FIVE CENTS
in specie at par
my Hill
St. Genevieve, M. T. ____ 1819

25 CENTS

Some Differ
in Amount
& Change Name

all printed
No 4 are
redeemed

Western Reserve Collection
Hist Soc

#1

Missouri

#3[00] Loan Office proof 6 bills at sigs Plate A.

~~Jefferson~~ City of Jefferson #1[00] July 5, 1862 Plate A
Portrait Red on print Douglas, Eng[r], N.O.

Private scrip ~~50~~ signed J W Barton (?)
Railroad engine ~~and~~ tender, ~~to~~ freight car, pass car
" On Demand I will pay one Dollar in
Confederate Notes when the sum of #10 is presented
Bloomfield, Mo March 16 1863
on end: " J Elliot printer Jonesboro, Ark."

J. S. Thomson Proofs 1/1/63
5¢, 10¢, 25¢.
engraved by Hatch + Co N.Y

#
50 Independence or Clinton Mo Sept. 11, 1862
Due the Bearer
Fifty Cents
Payable in Confederate Notes, when 20 or #5
are presented
No 1135 HOBBS + GRIFFITH.

Stamford #1 Independence or Lamar, Mo July 8th 1862
Due the Bearer
ONE DOLLAR
Payable in Confederate Notes when #10, #20 or #50 are
presented
No 10 WARD + PORTER

West Pac Hist #2

City of Kansas City 9/1/74 Signed $1.00

5 KIDDER, ~~Mo~~ MISSOURI 5

Chas E Condray & Co.

Will Pay Bearer

Five Cents

When Presented

IN SUMS OF ONE DOLLAR OR UPWARDS

NO $US

La Clede Mines 50 ¢

Farmers Bk of Mo $1.00 Signed

Western Bk of Mo Signed $10 July 10, 1857

Mechanics Bk ~~of~~ $5 Signed

Bank of St Louis Apl 1, 1819 ~~25 cents~~

12½ 25 ¢ 37½ all Signed, Lovely

50 ¢ 62½ ¢

#1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100

50 has partial view of st Louis

100 has Boat Tarver at Herc.

Mo Exchange Bank Dec 1, 1819 $1.00

Signed

St Louis + Illinois Steam Boat Ferry

12½ ¢ 25 ¢ 50 ¢ 75 ¢ Unsigned

St Louis & Illinois Team Boat Ferry

TWELVE ½ CENTS

12½

St Louis

MISSOURI

ILLINOIS

St Louis & Illinois Team Boat Ferry

TWENTY FIVE CENTS

25

St Louis

MISSOURI

ILLINOIS

St Louis & Illinois Team Boat Ferry

FIFTY CENTS

50

St Louis

MISSOURI

ILLINOIS

St Louis & Illinois Team Boat Ferry

This Note will 75 be received for

SEVENTY FIVE CENTS

St Louis

MISSOURI

ILLINOIS

J. S. THOMSON
BANKER AND BROKER
DEALER
in Exchange
in Current Money
GLASGOW,
MISSOURI

STATE OF GLASGOW, MISSOURI

5 5

GOOD FOR
FIVE CENTS
in Current funds.

J. S. THOMSON
BANKER AND BROKER
DEALER
in Exchange
in Current Money
GLASGOW,
MISSOURI

STATE OF GLASGOW, MISSOURI

10 10

GOOD FOR
TEN CENTS
in Current funds.

J. S. THOMSON
BANKER AND BROKER
DEALER
in Exchange Coin
in Current Money
GLASGOW,
MISSOURI

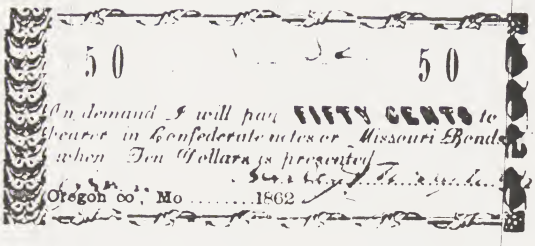
STATE OF GLASGOW, MISSOURI

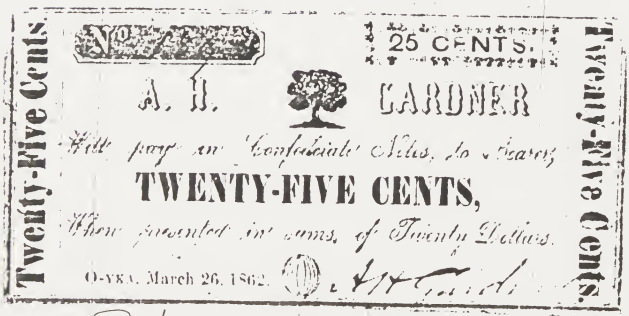
25 25

GOOD FOR
TWENTY FIVE CENTS
in Current funds.

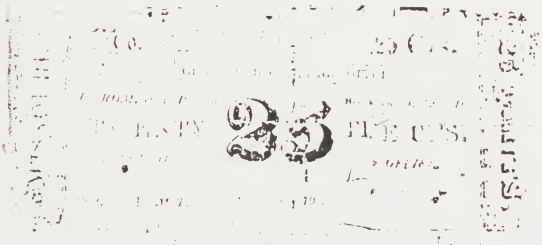
No

Proofs


50
50
On demand I will pay FIFTY CENTS to
bearer in Confederate notes or Missouri Bonds
when Ten Dollars is presented
Oregon co., Mo 1862



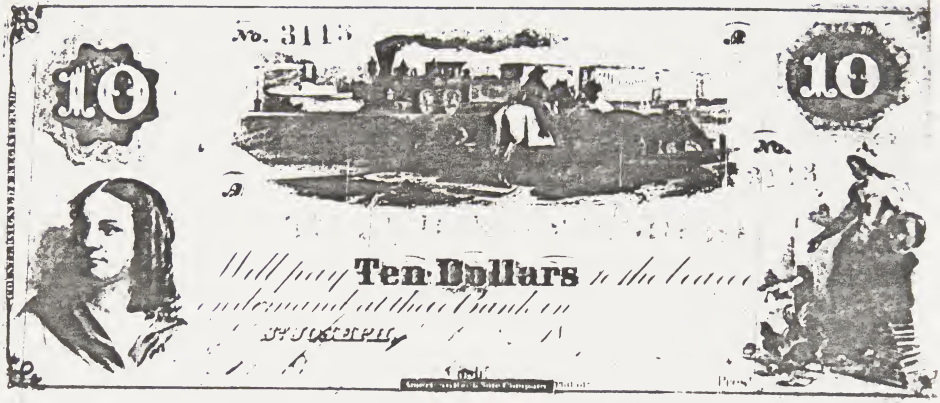
Pike Miss not Mo



St Genevieve, MT

St. Genevieve Exchange Office

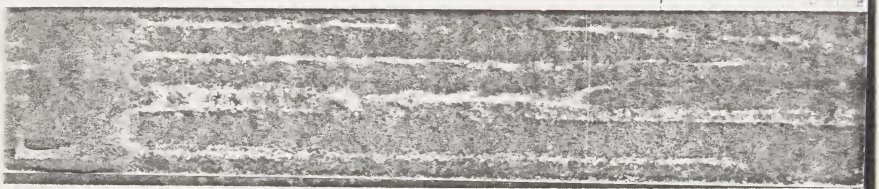
Check signature



Western Bank of Mo

10
No.
FARMERS BANK MISSOURI
TEN DOLLARS
ON DEMAND
10

Proof



KIDDER, MISSOURI.
5
Chas. E. Canaday & Co.
5
FIVE CENTS.
WHEN PRESENTED
IN SUMS OF ONE DOLLAR OR UPWARDS

Lamar

$1.

Independence, or Lamar Mo., July 6th. 1862

DUE THE BEARER,

ONE DOLLAR,

Payable in Confederate Notes When $10, $20, or $60 are Presented.

BIRD & PORTER

No.....

Ward & Porter

Sept 17, 1862

50 50

Independence, or Clinton Mo. Sept 17 1862

DUE THE BEARER

Fifty Cents.

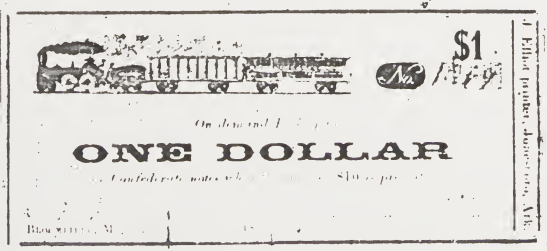
Payable in Confederate Notes, [illegible]

[illegible] presented.

No. 1135

[illegible] GRIFFITH

HOPE + GRIFFITH



Bloomfield Mo